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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 SARA L. LACY,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 SNOHOMISH COUNTY,

13 Defendant.
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Case No. C17-1207RSL

ORDER GRANTING
MOTION FOR REMAND

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16 This matter comes before the Court on “Plaintiff’s Motion for Remand to King
17 County Superior Court.” Dkt. # 10. Having reviewed the memoranda and declarations
18 submitted by the parties, and the remainder of the record, the Court GRANTS plaintiff’s
19 motion.
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21 Plaintiff Sara Lacy brings this wrongful death action on behalf of her husband,
22 Cecil Lacy. On September 18, 2015, Cecil Lacy was killed during an interaction with the
23 police along Washington State Route 529 near his home. Two Tulalip police officers and
24 a Snohomish deputy were involved in the incident. Plaintiff filed an initial complaint on
25 September 8, 2016, in King County Superior Court. See Lacy v. Snohomish Cty., No.
26 C16-1551RSL (W.D. Wash. filed Oct. 4, 2016), Dkt. # 1-2. The original complaint
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ORDER GRANTING
MOTION FOR REMAND - 1

1 alleged only state-law claims against Snohomish County and various employees of the
2 Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. On October 4, 2016, defendants removed the case to
3 federal court, alleging that plaintiff's state-law claims were "federal claim[s] in disguise."
4 Lacy v. Snohomish Cty., No. C16-1551RSL (W.D. Wash. filed Oct. 4, 2016), Dkt. # 1 at
5 2. On October 24, 2016, this Court remanded the case after confirming that there were no
6 federal claims and therefore no basis for federal jurisdiction. Lacy v. Snohomish Cty.,
7 No. C16-1551RSL (W.D. Wash. filed Oct. 4, 2016), Dkt. # 9. Additionally, the Court
8 awarded fees to plaintiff after determining that defendants' removal was not reasonable.
9 Lacy v. Snohomish Cty., No. C16-1551RSL (W.D. Wash. filed Oct. 4, 2016), Dkt. # 13.

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13 On May 30, 2017, plaintiff filed a second amended complaint in King County
14 Superior Court, adding Tulalip police officers Tyler Gross and Michael Johnson as
15 defendants. Plaintiff believed that Mr. Gross and Mr. Johnson were acting as employees
16 of the Tulalip Tribes, and they were added after the Supreme Court's ruling in Lewis v.
17 Clarke, 137 S. Ct. 1285 (2017) (holding that a lawsuit against a tribal employee in his
18 individual capacity does not implicate tribal sovereign immunity). Unbeknownst to
19 plaintiff, however, Mr. Gross and Mr. Johnson were actually "deemed federal
20 employees" based on an agreement between the Tulalip Tribes and the United States.
21 Dkt. # 1 at 2. Plaintiff learned of this when the United States substituted itself for
22 defendants Johnson and Gross and again removed the case to federal court on August 10,
23 2017. Dkt. ## 1, 2. On August 16, 2017, plaintiff dismissed defendants Gross and
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1 Johnson. Dkt. # 8. Now that the United States is no longer a party, plaintiff seeks a
2 second remand to King County Superior Court.¹
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4 Plaintiff relies on Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill, 484 U.S. 343 (1988), and
5 United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715 (1966), to support her motion for
6 remand. Defendant posits that these cases are “either outdated or inapplicable” because
7 they predate 28 U.S.C. § 1367, the supplemental jurisdiction statute. Dkt. # 13 at 3. While
8 there may be some legitimate academic question about whether § 1367 narrowed or
9 merely codified prior Supreme Court precedent, the parties agree that this Court’s
10 decision regarding whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction is discretionary. See
11 Carlsbad Tech, Inc. v. HIF Bio, Inc., 556 U.S. 635, 639 (2009) (“With respect to
12 supplemental jurisdiction in particular, a federal court has subject-matter jurisdiction over
13 specified state-law claims, which it may (or may not) choose to exercise. A district
14 court’s decision whether to exercise that jurisdiction after dismissing every claim over
15 which it had original jurisdiction is purely discretionary.”) (internal citations omitted).
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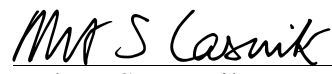
20 As there is no longer any basis for federal jurisdiction, the Court declines to
21 preside over the state-law claims. It is appropriate for the state-law claims to be heard in
22 state court. See Harrell v. 20th Century Ins. Co., 934 F.2d 203, 205 (9th Cir. 1991) (“[I]t
23 is generally preferable for a district court to remand remaining pendent claims to state
24 court[.]”). Contrary to defendant’s suggestion, the Court finds that plaintiff was not
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27 ¹ A separate action against the Tulalip Tribes is pending in Tulalip Tribal Court. See Dkt. # 14,
28 Ex. B, and Dkt. # 16, Ex. C.

1 attempting to manipulate the forum by adding and subsequently dismissing Tyler Gross
2 and Michael Johnson. Throughout these proceedings, plaintiff desired to have this case
3 heard in state court. Plaintiff added defendants Gross and Johnson believing in good faith
4 that they were not acting as federal employees, and as soon as the United States became
5 involved, those defendants were promptly dismissed. This “straight-forward tactical
6 decision” was not manipulative. See Baddie v. Berkeley Farms, Inc., 64 F.3d 487, 491
7 (9th Cir. 1995).
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10 For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff’s motion (Dkt. # 10) is GRANTED. The
11 case is REMANDED, and the Clerk of Court is directed to transmit the file regarding
12 C17-1207RSL to King County Superior Court.
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17 DATED this 13th day of December, 2017.
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22 Robert S. Lasnik
23 United States District Judge
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